COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL PARASITOLOGY (HELMINTHOLOGY)
WINGHES FARM,
HATFIELD ROAD,
ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

VOLUME 6. Part 11
pp. 321-360

29th *August* 1952

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

30 AUG 1952

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

CONTENTS :

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology : Page

Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 321

Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases 321

(*continued on back wrapper*)

LONDON :

Printed by Order of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature at the Publications Office of the Trust 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

1952

Price Twelve Shillings and Sixpence

(*All rights reserved*)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

A. The Officers of the Commission

Honorary Life President : Dr. Karl Jordan (United Kingdom)

President : (*Vacant*)

Vice-President and Acting President : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (Brazil)

Secretary : Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom)

B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (Brazil) (*Vice-President*) (1st January 1944)
Professor J. R. Dymond (Canada) (1st January 1944)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.) (28th March 1944)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (U.S.A.) (23rd April 1944)
Dr. William Thomas Calman (United Kingdom) (1st January 1947)
Professor Bela Hankó (Hungary) (1st January 1947)
Dr. Norman R. Stoll (U.S.A.) (1st January 1947)
Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands) (1st January 1947)
Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (Argentina) (27th July 1948)
Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (*Secretary*) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Joseph Pearson (Australia) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark) (27th July 1948)
Professor Teiso Esaki (Japan) (17th April 1950)
Professor Pierre Bonnet (France) (9th June 1950)
Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (United Kingdom) (9th June 1950)
Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski (Poland) (15th June 1950)
Professor Robert Mertens (Germany) (5th July 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Hering (Germany) (5th July 1950)

C. The Staff of the Secretariat of the Commission

Honorary Secretary : Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Honorary Personal Assistant to the Secretary : Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming

Honorary Archivist : Mr. Francis J. Griffin, A.L.A.

D. The Staff of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

Honorary Secretary and Managing Director : Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Honorary Registrar : Mr. A. S. Pankhurst, C.B.E.

Publications Officer : Mrs. C. Rosner

E. The Addresses of the Commission and the Trust

Secretariat of the Commission : 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Offices of the Trust : 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 11 (pp. 321-360) 29th August 1952

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol 6, Part 11) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 11) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Papilio*) and *adippe* Linnaeus 1767 (*Papilio*), suppression of, and validation of *adippe* (*Papilio*) as from Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775, to provide an assured name for the species commonly so called (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.)79) ;

(2) *hispidus* Olivier, 1811 (*Palaemon*) (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (Z.N.(S.)644) ;

(3) *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (Z.N.(S.)647) ;

(4) *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819 (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)648) ;

(5) *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, validation of, by suppression of *Plotia* Roeding, 1798 (Class Gastropoda, Sub-Class Prosobranchia) (Z.N.(S.)651) ;

(6) *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830 (Cl. Reptilia), validation of, for the African Egg-eating Snake (Z.N.(S.)660) ;

(7) *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (Cl. Insecta, Order Siphonaptera), suppression of (Z.N.(S.)654) ;

(8) *pungens* Walcknaer, 1802 (*Pulex*) and *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (*Pulex*), suppression of (Z.N.(S.)674) ;

(9) *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Coluber*) (Class Reptilia), determination of species to which, applicable (Z.N.(S.)662) ;

(10) *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea), validation of, as from Agassiz, 1841, for use in its accustomed sense (Z.N.(S.)677).

2. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

29*th August* 1952.

THE "NIOBE/CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" PROBLEM (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA, FAMILY NYMPHALIDAE) WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS SOLUTION

By L. P. GRAY

(*Lincoln, Maine, U.S.A.*),

ALEXANDER B. KLOTS

(*The College of the City of New York, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.*), and

CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS

(*Research Associate, Department of Insects and Spiders, The American Museum of Natural History, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

We have studied the situation hereinafter discussed respecting the proper use of the specific trivial names *niobe*, *cydippe* and *adippe* in the family NYMPHALIDAE (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), and, being unable to find a satisfactory solution of the problem without recourse to the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and having corresponded with Mr. Francis Hemming and Mr. N. D. Riley on the subject and finding them of like opinion, we have prepared for the consideration of the Commission this memorandum setting forth the issues involved and the conclusions reached.

The Facts

(1) *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, hereinafter referred to as the "Niobe Fritillary" without silver markings on the under side of the secondaries, and with its type locality in the fields of Sweden, presents no nomenclatorial problem.

(2) *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, with silver markings on the under side of the secondaries, is a synonym of *P. niobe*. It has long been misdetermined as a different butterfly which is hereinafter referred to as the "High Brown Fritillary".

(3) *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, is a new name for *P. cydippe* and a synonym of *P. niobe*. It has also long been misdetermined as a different butterfly, namely that referred to in the present paper as the "High Brown Fritillary".

(4) The proper scientific name to apply to the High Brown Fritillary has long been a matter of controversy and misunderstanding, there being several names which may or may not apply to this insect, it being impossible to determine with certainty their applicability. One of these names, *Papilio berecynthia* Poda, 1761, is based on a description so vague that a definite identification cannot be made.

Conclusion

It is highly desirable that the correct scientific name to apply to the High Brown Fritillary be settled once and for all, and that can best be done by the use by the Commission of its plenary powers.

Procedure

To accomplish the foregoing, the following steps are recommended :—

(I) that the Commission use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress :

(1) the specific trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) and its objective synonym, the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) :

(2) all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to the use of the same name by [Denis & Schiffermüller] in 1775 in the anonymous work entitled *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wienergegend herausgegeben von einigen Lehrern am k.k. Theresianum, page* 177 ;

(3) the use of the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, specified in (*a*)(1) above, not only as specific or subspecific trivial names in the genus to which the species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, may at any time be referred, but also as infra-subspecific trivial names in that genus ;

(4) the specific trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*) not only as a specific or subspecific trivial name in the genus to which the species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, may at any time be referred, but also as an infra-subspecific trivial name in that genus ;

(*b*) to validate the specific trivial name *adippe* for the " High Brown Fritillary " in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe* as from the date in 1775 when that name was published by [Denis & Schiffermüller] in the work specified in (*a*) (2) above, and to declare that that name is to be applied to the species figured by Esper in 1777, *Die Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*, 1(3) : pl. 18, fig. 1, and that the locality " Wiener Gegend " is to be taken as the type locality of the nomino-typical subspecies of the species so named ;

(II) that the below-mentioned trivial name be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

adippe [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*), as validated and defined in (I)(*b*) above ;

(III) that the below-mentioned trivial names be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*).

(*b*) *adippe*, all uses of, as a specific trivial name in combination with the generic name *Papilio*, subsequent to Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to [Denis & Schiffermüller,] 1775 ;

(*c*) *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*) ;

(*d*) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DETERMINE THE TRIVIAL NAME TO BE APPLIED TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "FABRICIANA" REUSS, 1920 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) KNOWN IN ENGLAND AS THE "HIGH BROWN FRITILLARY" AND FORMERLY KNOWN BY THE SCIENTIFIC NAME "ARGYNNIS ADIPPE" (LINNAEUS, 1767)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*London, England*),

N. D. RILEY
(*Keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*),

ROGER VERITY
(*Florence, Italy*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

The present case is concerned with the nomenclature of two allied species of the genus *Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920, one of which was for over 150 years known by a trivial name properly applicable to the other. The first of these species to be named is a species which occurs over a wide area in the Palaearctic Region but does not occur in England ; this species is referred to as the "Niobe Fritillary" in the present paper. The second species is also widely distributed in the Palaearactic Region but, unlike the "Niobe Fritillary", does occur in England, where it is known as the "High Brown Fritillary", by which name it is referred to in the present paper.

The facts which have to be noted are the following :—

(1) In 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481) Linneaus published a description of a Fritillary with an unsilvered underside, to which he gave the name *Papilio niobe*. For the locality of this species Linnaeus wrote only " Habitat in Europa ". Three years later in 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 281–282) Linnaeus gave an extended description of this species, on this occasion saying of its locality " Habitat in pratis ", i.e. in fields in Sweden, the country alone dealt with in the faunistic account contained in the *Fauna svecica*. The species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, has been accepted by all subsequent authors as being the Niobe Fritillary. For the reason explained above, its type locality has been accepted as being " Sweden ".

(2) In 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 281) Linnaeus published a description of a species of Fritillary with a silvered underside, of which he said the locality was " Habitat in pratis " (i.e. in fields in Sweden), to which he gave the name *Papilio cydippe*. Six years later Linnaeus himself dealt with this species again, as explained in (4) below. During the intervening period, this name was used by three authors : (1) Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 162 ; (2) Brünnich *in* Pontoppidan, 1763, *Danske Atlas* **1** : 685 no. 26 ; (3) Müller, 1764, *F. Ins. Frid.* : 35 no. 328. The species to which this name was applied by Scopoli may have been either the High Brown Fritillary or some form of the Niobe Fritillary, his description not being sufficient to determine this question with certainty. The species to which Brünnich applied the name *Papilio cydippe* in Bishop Pontoppidan's *Danske Atlas* was certainly not the High Brown Fritillary and was presumably the Niobe Fritillary in one of its forms. Dr. Tuxen (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*), whom we have consulted, has expressed the same view (*in litt.*, 14th March 1950) ; after observing that the only reference to *Papilio cydippe* in the *Danske Atlas* is on page 685, where the name appears without any comment except a reference to the Second Edition of the *Fauna svecica* of Linnaeus, Dr. Tuxen states that the High Brown Fritillary has never been found in Denmark and that Brünnich's citation of this species (if in fact this is what Brünnich conceived himself to be doing) must have been due to an error of identification. (We may add at this point that, in view of the statements which have been published that Brünnich gave a figure of *Papilio cydippe* in the above work and our inability to find any such figure in any copy available to us, we asked Dr. Tuxen to look into this matter on our behalf ; in his reply (referred to above), Dr. Tuxen informed us that no such figure was to be found either in any of the copies of the *Danske Atlas* which he had examined in Denmark or in a copy in Norway which he had caused to be specially examined from this point of view. Brünnich's alleged figure of *Papilio cydippe* in this work may therefore be dismissed as a figment of

the imagination. Turning to the third of the authors cited above, Müller (1764), we may certainly conclude, for reasons similar to those explained above in connection with Brünnich's work, that the insect to which Müller applied the name *Papilio cydippe* was not the High Brown Fritillary and was therefore almost certainly a form of *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus.

(3) In 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 776) Linnaeus published a description of an entirely different species under the name *Papilio cydippe*. This species has been recognised by all authors as the Oriental species of the genus *Cethosia* now known as *Cethosia cydippe* (Linnaeus 1767).

(4) In consequence of having given the name *Papilio cydippe* to the Oriental Cethosiid, Linnaeus in the same work (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 786) abandoned the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, for the Swedish Fritillary, renaming that species *Papilio adippe*. The species so named was recognised as the High Brown Fritillary by all subsequent authors for nearly 150 years (i.e. until Verity 1913), the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, being used for that species. (There are other cases in which, as here, Linnaeus, on recognising that he was creating a homonym, suppressed the earlier homonym, in order to make way for the later one.)

(5) In 1913 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond.* (Zool.) **32** : 173–191) Verity published a critical account of an examination made by himself of the butterflies contained in the Linnean collection preserved in Burlington House. As regards the species here under consideration Verity noted (: 182–183) : (*a*) that the collection contains two males marked " niobe " which correspond exactly with the Linnean description of *Papilio niobe* and which are examples of the Niobe Fritillary with unsilvered undersides ; (*b*) that the collection contained one Linnean specimen marked " cydippe " which is a female of the silvered under-side form of the Niobe Fritillary. Thus the trivial name *cydippe* Linneaus, 1761 (and its substitute name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767) apply not, as previously supposed by every worker, to the High Brown Fritillary but to the Niobe Fritillary.

(6) Verity realised that this discovery deprived the High Brown Fritillary of its long-accustomed trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, and accordingly considered what name was properly applicable to that species. In this connection he discussed two early names, namely (*a*) *Papilio berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graev.* : 75 no. 38), and (*b*) *Papilio syrinx* Borkhausen, 1788 (*Nat. europ. Schmett.* **1** : 37 no. 9). Verity rejected the first of these names on the ground that Poda's description was too vague to enable a definite identification to be made, and Borkhausen's name *syrinx* on the ground that it was based on an abnormal pair figured by Esper (pl. 74, figs. 1, 2) of the High Brown Fritillary (treated by Esper as *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus). Verity thereupon concluded that a new trivial name was needed and published the name

Argynnis esperi as a *nom. nov.* for this species. He added that he took Esper's figures as typical. A few lines earlier he had rightly stigmatised Esper's figs. 1 and 2 on pl. 74 (the type specimens of Borkhausen's *syrinx*) as abnormal. He did not however specify which were the figures of Esper's which he adopted as typical. He has, however, since stated (*in litt.*) that he had in mind Esper's pl. 18, fig. 1, also his pl. 26, fig. 4, and pl. 43, fig. 2 (a female).

(7) Verity's paper was the subject of severe criticism in conservative entomological circles and for long was unfortunately neglected, a neglect which is responsible for the fact that today, thirty-nine years after its publication, there still remains the utmost uncertainty and confusion regarding the trivial name which should be applied to the High Brown Fritillary.

(8) In 1916 the British National Committee on Entomological Nomenclature prepared a Report which was published by the Entomological Society of London, in which the Committee rejected the conclusions reached by Verity but pointed out that the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, had been wrongly rejected by Linnaeus, 1767 (on the ground that it was a homonym of the same name published by him in that year—1767—for a different species) and therefore that this name should be reintroduced in place of the familiar name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767. The Committee were correct in their conclusions regarding the relative status of the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, but unfortunately their conclusions on this matter were totally irrelevant in view of Verity's prior discovery (1913) that both names applied not to the High Brown Fritillary but to the Niobe Fritillary. However, the conclusions of the Committee won a considerable degree of support from workers who were not interested in original descriptions but sought only an authoritative pronouncement as to the name which they should apply to the High Brown Fritillary. In consequence the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, won a considerable measure of support and, as a result, the species has frequently since been referred to in the literature under this trivial name.

(9) Notwithstanding the considerable use of the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, for the High Brown Fritillary, this usage has been largely confined to British workers, the majority of European workers continuing to use the name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, which (as we have seen) not only applies to a different species, the Niobe Fritillary,—just as the name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, does—but would be an invalid synonym of *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, even if both names belonged (as was supposed up to 1913) to the High Brown Fritillary.

(10) In 1929 Verity reverted to this subject in a further paper (*Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1929** : 277–280), in which he accepted the conclusion that the High Brown Fritillary could not properly be

known by the trivial name *esperi* Verity, 1913 (based, as explained in (6) above, on Esper's figures of *adippe* Linnaeus) but must be known by whatever was the oldest available trivial name given to any subspecies of the collective species represented by the High Brown Fritillary. Once more, as in 1913, he examined and rejected the claims of the trivial names *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, and *syrinx* Borkhausen, 1788. Having reached this stage Verity examined the claims of the trivial name *phryxa* Bergstrasser (then attributed by him to 1780 but in fact not published until 1783). This name was published in the binominal combination *Papilio phryxa* in vol. 4 of Bergstrasser's *Nomencl. Ins.* (: 27 pl. 82, figs. 1, 2, 3). These figures had been considered in 1864 (*Beitr. Schmett. Kunde.* **2** : 69) by Werneburg, who had concluded that all three figures represented the Niobe Fritillary (= *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758). Verity, while admitting that Bergstrasser's fig. 3 might represent a *niobe* claimed that figs. 1 and 2 on Bergstrasser's plate represented the High Brown Fritillary. He accordingly concluded that this was the earliest available trivial name for this species, which in the remainder of the paper he referred to as *Argynnis phryxa* (Bergstrasser).

(11) Verity recognised very quickly that the solution proposed in 1929 was unsatisfactory, and in the following year (1930, *Ent. Rec.* **42** : 149–152) reverted once more to this subject. On this occasion he advanced the view that, as the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and its synonym *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, had been given by Linnaeus to individual forms (of *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758), those names possessed no status under the *Règles*, the lowest category of name there recognised being the trivial name of a subspecies. Under this argument the name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) had no status under the *Règles* and did not invalidate the later use of the same binominal combination (though a homonym) when first it was published as a specific name. The next such occasion was, he pointed out, in 1775, when Rottemburg (1775, *Naturforscher* **6** : 13) applied this name to a species which Verity claimed was indubitably the High Brown Fritillary. Verity accepted as the trivial name for this collective species the trivial name *adippe* as from Rottemburg, 1775. Six years later (1936, *Ent. Rec.* **48** (Suppl.) : (83)) Verity once more dealt with this subject, reaffirming the argument advanced in 1930 but adding Schiffermüller to Rottemburg as the valid authority for the name *adippe*, as applied to the High Brown Fritillary (owing, as he has since informed us, to the fact that Rottemburg's paper in the *Naturforscher* and Schiffermüller's anonymous catalogue of the butterflies of the Vienna district were both published in the same year and no data were available for determining the relative dates of publication of these works).

(12) In the meantime—in 1935—an event had occurred which was to lead ultimately to the clarification of the meaning of the *Règles* on

the question of the status of infra-subspecific names, the lack of regulation if which in the *Règles* had led Verity in 1930 to advance the view that, since (as he claimed) the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, though published as the trivial names of species, had been applied to aberrant specimens, i.e. to infra-subspecific forms, they possessed no status in nomenclature and therefore that either name was available nomenclatorially as from the first later date on which it was definitely applied as the name of a species. For at their meeting held in Lisbon in 1935 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had agreed that the whole problem of the status (if any) possessed by, or to be given to, the trivial names of infra-subspecific forms should be studied by the Secretary to the Commission, in consultation with interested specialists, and a Report thereon submitted to the next meeting of the Commission. The Report so prepared was considered by the Commission at its meeting held in Paris in July 1948 and on the basis of recommendations framed by the Commission in the light of that Report, the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology agreed upon the insertion in the *Règles* of provisions clarifying the status of such names. Of the decisions then taken, only one need detain us. This was the decision that the criterion to be applied for determining whether a given trivial name was for the purposes of the *Règles* the trivial name on the one hand of a species or a subspecies or on the other hand the trivial name of an infra-subspecific form was the way in which that name had first been published ; a trivial name published as the trivial name of a species or subspecies possessed status as such, though it might be applied by later authors as the name of an infra-subspecific form, if this was judged proper on taxonomic grounds. Even so, however, the name retained its status as a specific (or as, the case might be, a subspecific) trivial name and accordingly rendered invalid as a homonym the same trivial name if published later as a specific or subspecific trivial name in combination with the same generic name (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 83-96).

(13) The decision by the Paris Congress in this matter is of outstanding importance in the present case, destroying, as it does, the argument that the trivial name *adippe* as from Rottemburg or Schiffermüller could properly be used as the specific trivial name of the High Brown Fritillary, notwithstanding the fact that earlier that trivial name had been published (by Linnaeus) in combination with the same generic name (*Papilio*) as the trivial name of a form (later claimed to be of only infra-subspecific rank) belonging to a different species (= *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, the Niobe Fritillary).

3. In these circumstances we are back again exactly where we were when in 1913 Verity first discovered that the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, had been published by Linnaeus not for the High

Brown Fritillary but for the Niobe Fritillary. We are under the necessity therefore of considering and, if possible, of determining, what is the oldest trivial name published for any subspecies of the collective species known as the High Brown Fritillary. It is here that we immediately encounter a difficulty which appears to be insuperable. This is the difficulty presented by the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*). This nominal species has been identified by some authors as representing the High Brown Fritillary, by others as representing the Niobe Fritillary. We are inclined to think that the species in question was the High Brown Fritillary, but whether Poda had before him this species or the Niobe Fritillary must always remain a matter of opinion. In consequence, there can be no stability in the nomenclature of the High Brown Fritillary, so long as the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda remains an available name, for it will be a constant cause of confusion and instability, so long as it is available to be brought into use by any worker who claims to recognise the High Brown Fritillary in Poda's description of his *berecynthia*. Confusion in the nomenclature of this species has already caused a great deal of harm and its continuance would be calculated to cause still greater harm, in view of the importance of being able clearly to identify by name this specific unit, owing to the fact that in a series of important papers published during the inter-war years Reuss has shown that a number of distinct species in the Eastern part of the Palaearctic Region (and, in one case also in Europe) have hitherto been confused with the High Brown Fritillary. The solution of the complex taxonomic problem so disclosed will be difficult in any case but will be rendered quite unnecessarily difficult if constant doubt is allowed to persist in regard to the trivial name of the West European (including British) High Brown Fritillary.

4. As a first step, it is, in our view and also in that of our friend and colleague Mr. B. C. S. Warren, absolutely essential that the difficulty created by the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, should be cleared out of the path, by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature using its plenary powers to suppress that name for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles* (i.e. to suppress the availability of this name) but not for the purposes of Article 35 (this name still making it impossible to use the trivial name *berecynthia* for some other species in the genus in combination with the name of which it was originally published or in the genus (*Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920) to which the species here under consideration are now assigned). The next and final step in securing stability in the nomenclature of this group will be for the Commission authoritatively to determine what is the trivial name which should be applied to the High Brown Fritillary. This aspect of the problem is discussed in the following paragraphs. Before passing to this part of our subject, we must note however that great confusion would undoubtedly arise if the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, were to be used to denote infra-subspecific forms of the Niobe Fritillary (*Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758) after having been used for over 150 years as the specific trivial name of the closely allied High Brown Fritillary. Similar considerations apply to the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761. Quite apart from any other reason, it is clearly necessary that the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus and *adippe* Linnaeus should

be suppressed by the Commission under its plenary powers so as to make it impossible for these trivial names to be used as names for infra-subspecific trivial forms of the Niobe Fritillary.

5. In considering the question of the trivial name to be applied to the High Brown Fritillary, we are still confronted with difficulties even if we assume that the initial stumbling block represented by the doubtful trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, is removed by the suppression of that name by the Commission under its plenary powers, for, as we have already seen (paragraph 2 (10) above) the next trivial name, *phryxa* Bergstrasser, 1783 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio phryxa*) presents doubts similar to those presented by the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, for it cannot be affirmed with absolute certainty that the species so named was in fact the High Brown Fritillary and not the Niobe Fritillary. After careful consideration, we are of the unanimous opinion that, since in any case it will, in our view, be necessary for the Commission to use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, the best course and indeed the only course capable of providing a final solution of the difficulties in which the nomenclature of this group of butterflies has become so inextricably involved, would be for the Commission at the same time to use its plenary powers to suppress, as a specific trivial name, the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) in such a way as to render that trivial name (as published in the same binominal combination) a nomenclatorially available name, as published by some author subsequent to Linnaeus, 1767, and as applied beyond question to the High Brown Fritillary. The adoption of this course offers many important advantages : first, if the author so selected (under the plenary powers) to be the accepted author of the trivial name *adippe* as applied to the High Brown Fritillary published the paper in question prior to 1783, the trivial name *adippe* would thereupon become without question the oldest available trivial name for the High Brown Fritillary and there would in that event be no need to consider the difficulties arising from the existing doubts as to the identity of the species to which in 1783 Bergstrasser gave the specific name *Papilio phryxa :* second, the adoption of this course would confer upon the High Brown Fritillary the trivial name by which incorrectly it has been known for over 150 years and by which today it is still called by most authors.

6. If it be granted that the foregoing represents the solution to be sought, it becomes necessary next to consider which use of the trivial name *adippe* for the High Brown Fritillary should be selected as the use to be adopted (under the plenary powers) as the first valid nomenclatorial use of that name for this species. The first desideratum is naturally that the use in question should unequivocally apply to the High Brown Fritillary and to no other species. The second is that the use to be selected is one in which the author concerned gave a clear indication of the locality of the specimens from which his description was drawn up, this being a matter of great importance in the case of a polytypic species such as the present for determining the type locality of the nominotypical subspecies. Finally, it would be helpful, other things being equal, if the usage selected were one where the author concerned gave

a clearly recognisable figure of the High Brown Fritillary. The first author unequivocally to apply the name *Papilio adippe* to the High Brown Fritillary and at the same time to give a figure of that species under that name was Esper in the year 1777 (*Die Schmett.* **1** (3) : pl. 18 fig. 1♂; **1** (5) : pl. 26 fig. 4♂ ["♀"]; 1 (8) : pl. 43 fig. 2♀). Two years later (in 1779), the text relating to this species was published (*Die Schmett.* **1** (9) : 232-237), Esper again applying to this species the name *Papilio adippe*. The discussion given by Esper shows conclusively both that he fully realised the differences between the High Brown Fritillary on the one hand and the Niobe Fritillary (*Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758) and the Dark Green Fritillary (*Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758) on the other hand and also that he was well aware of the nature of the confusion between these species into which most of his predecessors had fallen. At the same time he correctly pointed out that among the then most recent authors there were two who also had correctly appreciated the differences between the three species discussed above. These authors were Rottemburg (1775, *Naturforscher* **6** : 13) and the anonymous " Herren Verfasser des Verzeichnisses der Wiener Gegend " (i.e. Schiffermüller & Denis).

7. In these circumstances it is plain that the choice lies between (*a*) the foregoing passage in Esper's great work, (*b*) the slightly earlier paper by Rottemburg and (*c*) the anonymous book by Schiffermüller and Denis (both of which latter were published in the year 1775, the date " 1776 " commonly attributed to Schiffermüller's book referring to a second impression, published under a slightly different title, one year after the otherwise identical first edition). Esper's book, as also Rottemburg's paper, suffers from the severe disadvantage that no clear type locality is given for this species. The book by Schiffermüller and Denis, which may have actual priority over Rottemburg's paper (a question which, by decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is at present under investigation and is therefore *sub judice*)* offers the great advantage that, as shown by its title (" Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend "), we know definitely that the butterflies described therein were taken in the neighbourhood of Vienna. For these reasons we conclude that the use of the name *Papilio adippe* as a specific name for the High Brown Fritillary which it is desirable should be designated by the International Commission as the first valid use of this name for any species should be that in 1775 by Schiffermüller and Denis on page 177 in the anonymous work *Ankündigung syst. Werkes Wien. Gegend*, where this name was unequivocally used to denote the High Brown Fritillary and where the type locality of the species so named was clearly indicated (by the title of the book in which this name was published). The adoption of this proposal by the International Commission will involve the suppression, under the plenary powers, both of the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) and of all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* prior to its use in this manner by Schiffermüller and Denis in 1775. The elimination of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, as an unwanted synonym of *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, will provide incidentally a welcome opportunity for validating that specific name as applied by Linnaeus in 1767 to the Cethosiid species, which has been so generally known by that name.

*See 1952, *Bull zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 204-206

8. We may now sum up our conclusions by saying that, in our opinion, there is no possibility of resolving the confusion surrounding the nomenclature of the group of species centred around the species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Fabriciana niobe* (Linnaeus, 1758)) and in particular the species known in England as the High Brown Fritillary, unless the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature uses its plenary powers to determine the specific trivial name to be used for the High Brown Fritillary.

9. The specific request which we now submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress to the extent and for the purposes severally specified below :—

(i) *in the realm of specific and subspecific names,* the following trivial names, both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(A) the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) :

(B) the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) :

(C) all uses of the trivial name *cydippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and prior to the publication of the same binominal combination by Linnaeus in 1767 in the 12th edition of the *Systema Naturae* :

(D) all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to the publication by Denis & Schiffermüller in 1775 of the same binominal combination in the anonymous work entitled *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von dem Schmetterlinger der Wiener Gegend* :

(ii) *in the realm of specific and subspecific names,* the under-mentioned name, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*) :

(iii) *in the realm of infra-subspecific names*, the under-mentioned names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(A) the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) :

(B) the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) :

(*b*) to validate the under-mentioned specific trivial names *in the realm of specific and subspecific names* ;—

(i) the trivial name *adippe* as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe* by Denis & Schiffermüller in 1775 on page 177 in the anonymous work specified in (*a*)(i)(D) above ;

(ii) the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) :

(*c*) to direct that the specific trivial name *adippe* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*), as validated in (*b*)(i) above, be applied to the species figured under that name by Esper in 1777 as fig. 1 on pl. 18 of the work entitled *Die Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur* :

(2) that the under-mentioned trivial names be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *adippe* [Schiffermüller & Denis], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*), as validated in (1)(*b*)(i), and as defined in (1)(*c*) and (1)(*d*) above and with " Wiener Gegend " as its type locality ;

(*b*) *niobe* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio niobe*) :

(*c*) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*, as validated in (1)(*b*)(ii) above ;

(3) that the under-mentioned trivial names be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) as proposed in (1)(*a*)(i)(B), to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*b*) all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the

publication of the name *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* [Schiffermüller & Denis], 1775 (as validated in (1)(*c*)(i) above, as proposed, in (1)(*a*)(i)(D) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*c*) *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*), as proposed, in (1)(*a*)(ii) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*d*) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*), as proposed, in (1)(*a*)(i)(A) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*e*) all uses of the trivial name *cydippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and prior to the publication of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as validated in (1)(*b*)(ii) above), as proposed in (1)(*a*)(i)(C) above.

10. The species (the High Brown Fritillary) of the genus *Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920, the trivial name to be applied to which forms the subject of the present application is exclusively Palaearctic in its distribution. The genus to which that species is here assigned belongs however to a large group of closely allied genera which occur in every zoogeographical Region and are particularly strongly represented in the Nearctic Region. When preparing the present application, we thought it desirable therefore to confer with leading specialists in the United States who are specially interested in this group. We accordingly consulted Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Mendham, New Jersey, U.S.A.*), Professor Alexander B. Klots (*New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) and Dr. L. P. Grey (*Lincoln, Maine, U.S.A.*). It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to find that our American colleagues and ourselves are in complete agreement both as to the facts of the present case and as to the action which it is desirable should now be taken to put an end to the intolerable confusion in nomenclature which has for so long hampered the study of the species concerned. We are particularly gratified to learn from our American colleagues that it is their intention themselves to submit an application to the International Commission on lines parallel to those adopted by ourselves in the present paper.

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE TRIVIAL NAME " HISPIDUS " OLIVIER, 1811, AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION " PALAEMON HISPIDUS " (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)644)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to preserve the trivial name now used for the well-known species universally known as *Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier, 1811) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by suppressing two earlier but long neglected trivial names which are applicable to this species.

2. *Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier) is a marine prawn, which by its elegant shape and vivid colouration has attracted the attention of scientists and non-scientists alike. It inhabits the entire Indo-West Pacific region (from the Red Sea and South Africa to Japan, Hawaii and the Tuamotu Islands) and has also frequently been found in the eastern Atlantic (Bermuda, West Indies). The species is well known and has been repeatedly mentioned in literature.

3. The trivial name *hispidus* was given to this species in 1811 and it has been used for it without interruption from 1818 till the present time (from 1837 till now the specific name *Stenopus hispidus* has been continuously used for this species). More than 65 authors have employed this trivial name. The name *Palaemon hispidus* Olivier, 1811, is however a junior synonym of the names *Astacus muricatus* Olivier, 1791, *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *longipes* Herbst, 1793, and *Penaeus borealis* Latreille, 1802. It is therefore not available nomenlatorially and could be used only under suspension of the *Règles*. *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *longipes* Herbst, 1793, it is true, is invalidated by the name *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758, but *Astacus muricatus* Olivier and *Penacus borealis* Latreille are available names in so far that they are not junior homonyms of other names. Both the trivial names *muricatus* Olivier, 1791, and *borealis* Latreille, 1802, have been used by their original authors only.

4. A strict application of the *Règles* would thus necessitate the substitution of the trivial name *muricatus* Olivier for the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier. The change of the well-known name *hispidus* inevitably would lead to an enormous confusion in carcinological literature and therefore a suspension of the *Règles* seems to be perfectly justified in the present case.

5. The concrete proposals which I submit here for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of

Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the following trivial names :—

(*a*) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791 (*Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* **6** : 346) (as published in the binominal combination *Astacus muricatus*);

(*b*) *borealis* Latreille, 1802 (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **6** : 250) (as published in the binominal combination *Penaeus borealis*) ;

(2) place the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811 (*Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* **8** : 666) (as published in the binominal combination *Palaemon hispidus*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the following trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *borealis* Latreille, 1802 (as published in the binominal combination *Penaeus borealis*), as proposed, under (1)(*b*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*b*) *longipes* Herbst, 1793 (*Vers. Naturegesch. Krabben Krebse* **2** : 90) (as published in the combination *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *longipes*) (trivial name of a junior homonym of *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 629) ;

(*c*) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791 (as published in the binominal combination *Astacus muricatus*), as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers.

6. In view of the fact that (as already explained) the species *Palaemon hispidus* Olivier is habitually referred to the genus *Stenopus* Latreille, 1819, I should have taken the present opportunity to ask that that generic name should now be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, if it were not for the fact that the status of this name is dependent upon the decision to be taken on the application Z.N.(S.)374 which I have submitted to the International Commission for the use of its plenary powers to suppress certain long neglected names for Crustacea published by Rafinesque between 1814 and 1817.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "SICYONIA" H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1830 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)647)

The present application is submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in an attempt to end the confusion which exists in regard to the correct name of the genus, which was given the name *Sicyonia* by H. Milne Edwards in 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda).

2. The following are the original references to the generic names dealt with in the present application :—

Sicyonia Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13 (type species, by selection by Scudder, 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268) : *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 85).

Sycionia Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anz. : 7 (emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816).

Sicyonia H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339 (type species, by monotypy : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 340 (= *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102).

Ruvulus De Natale, 1850, *Descriz. zool. Plojaria Crost. Messina* : 20 (name cited as a synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339) (type species, by monotypy for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 340 (= *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, Ichthyol. Massil. : 102).

Synhimantites Boeck, 1864, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, **1863** : 189 (type species, by monotypy : *Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, **1863** : 189).

Eusicyonia Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, **15** : 2, 25 (substitute name for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339) (type species, by monotypy for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 340) (= *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768. *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102).

3. Up till 1914 the generic name *Sicyonia* was regularly used for a well known genus of Penaeid prawns, which is widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical seas of the world, and of which at present more than thirty species are known. This genus is the type genus of the subfamily SICYONINAE Ortmann, 1898 (Bronn's *Klass. u. Ordn. Thierr.* **5** (2) : 1121). In 1914 Stebbing (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **15** : 2, 25) pointed out that the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards was preoccupied, and therefore he proposed the new name *Eusicyonia* for H. Milne Edwards's genus. Several authors adopted the generic name *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, but the number which continued to use *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards is considerable.

4. Till 1945 Dr. Martin D. Burkenroad, the foremost specialist of Penaeidea, used the generic name *Eusicyonia*. In 1945, however, he (Burkenroad, *Ark. Zool.* **37A** (9) : 1) pointed out that the name *Eusicyonia* could not be maintained

for two reasons. The first of these reasons is that *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, should be a valid name. According to Burkenroad the spelling of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13), which preoccupies *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, is due to a *lapsus*. In his 1816 publication Hübner employed the word *Sicyonia* only once in full ; on the same page of this publication he used the words " Sycionien " and " Sycioniae " to indicate this genus. This makes it probable that the spelling *Sicyonia* is a *lapsus* for *Sycionia*. This is the more obvious since Hübner, [1826] in his " Anzeiger " to the " Verzeichniss " actually used the name *Sycionia*. Burkenroad thought that the difference in the spelling between *Sycionia* and *Sicyonia* was sufficient to let both names exist. This, however, is not correct, since during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, held in Paris in 1948, it was decided that, where it is evident that two generic names consist of the same Latin word and are distinguished from one another only in the use of " i " and " y," the two names are to be treated as homonyms of one another (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (7-9) : 161, 162). Regardless of its spelling, the name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, thus remains a homonym of the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, and invalidates the latter name. The second reason given by Burkenroad to show that the name *Eusicyonia* Stebbing is not valid, was that the species *Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864, the type species of the genus *Synhimantites* Boeck, 1864, proves to belong in the genus *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830. *Synhimantites* Boeck thus is an older synonym of *Eusicyonia* Stebbing and consequently invalidates the latter name. The examination of a paper written by De Natale (1850) showed me that there exists another synonym of *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, which is even older than *Synhimantites* Boeck. De Natale, namely on p. 20 of his paper, where the names of several Crustacean genera are cited, indicated *Ruvulus* Cocco as a synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards by placing the former name in parentheses behind the latter. The generic name *Ruvulus* for the first time was published by Cocco (1832, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **2** : 204) as a *nomen nudum*. In Cocco's paper, namely, only the specific name *Ruvulus sculptus* was cited, without any other data concerning this name or the species to which it was given. Probably *Ruvulus sculptus* was intended as a new combination for *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, but the correctness of this supposition cannot be proved, and the generic name *Ruvulus* Cocco, 1832, can only be considered a *nomen nudum*. The actual synonymizing of *Ruvulus* and *Sicyonia* by De Natale (1850), for the first time made the status of the former name clear and validated it as from 1850.

5. It is thus evident that *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850, and not *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, would be the correct name for the Crustacean genus discussed here, if the *Règles* were to be strictly adhered to. In this connection however the following facts require to be carefully considered :—

(1) the name *Ruvulus* is practically unknown and as far as I can ascertain has not been used for this genus since 1850 ;

(2) the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, was universally adopted from 1830 till 1914 ;

(3) after 1914 a large number of carcinologists still continued to use the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards ;

(4) in 1945 the leading specialist of Penaeidea, after having rejected the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards for a long time, returned to the use of it ;

(5) the name *Eusicyonia*, which was used after 1914 by those authors rejecting *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, is not a valid name ;

(6) the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, is no longer used for the genus of Lepidoptera to which it was given by its author, having been considered for many years as a synonym of the older generic name *Heliconius*, and at present having entirely disappeared from lepidopterological literature (information kindly provided by Professor Wm. T. M. Forbes, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., whom I also have to thank for the original references relating to the name *Sicyonia* Hübner).

6. I submit for consideration the following concrete proposals, in which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy, the following generic names :—

(*a*) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 ;

(*b*) *Sycionia* Hübner, 1826 (emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816) ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the following generic names :—

(*a*) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, as suppressed under (1) (*a*) above ;

(*b*) *Sycionia* Hübner, 1826, as suppressed under (1) (*b*) above ;

(*c*) *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850 (an objective junior synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;

(*d*) *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914 (an objective junior synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830) ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *carinatus* Brünnich, 1768 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer carinatus*).

ON THE LEPIDOPTEROLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS' APPLICATION RELATING TO THE NAME "SICYONIA" MILNE EDWARDS, 1830 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA), WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSAL

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)647)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis has asked the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to preserve the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards, 1830

(Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by using its plenary powers to suppress the older homonym *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera).

2. The name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, has, as its type species, *Sicyonia thamar* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13), a *nom. nov.* for *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 85) (an invalid junior homonym of *Papilio rhea* Poda, 1761, *Mus. Ind. graec.* : 66), by selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268). This species, as stated by Dr. Holthuis, is regarded as being congeneric with *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 757), the type species, by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 223) of the genus *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (*Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* **4** : 82). The name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, is therefore not used in the Lepidoptera and no inconvenience whatever would therefore follow its suppression, as proposed by Dr. Holthuis.

3. It would be convenient however if the Commission were to take the opportunity presented by Dr. Holthuis' application both to place on the *Official List* the generic name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, and also to relegate to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names* the names of the three nominal genera of later date which are objectively identical with (and accordingly objective junior synonyms of) *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, each having *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as its type species (see Hemming, 1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts.* **1** : 54-55), together with the cheironym *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to place the name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Hemming (1933) : *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names, each of the first three of which is an objective junior synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Heliconius* Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tab.) : 185, 199 (junior homonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;

(*b*) *Apostraphia* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13 (junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802);

(*c*) *Heliconia* Godart, 1819, *Ency. méth.* **9** (1) (Ins.) : 203 (junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;

(*d*) *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465 (a cheironym).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "HYMENOCERA" LATREILLE, 1819 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USAGE

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)648)

The generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, at present is generally used for an indo-west-Pacific genus of marine prawns belonging to the family GNATHOPHYLLIDAE. The genus at present is known to contain two species, *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, and *H. elegans* Heller, 1861, which possibly even may be identical. These species are rather rare and I know of only 20 authors having employed the generic name *Hymenocera* for the present genus. The only other generic name ever proposed for it is *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, which was published in 1856 by Bleeker in a narrative of a trip in the Dutch East Indies (*Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* **2** : 37). The name *Nematophyllum* has been overlooked by all subsequent authors and was even missed in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. Bleeker's name *Nematophyllum* is not valid, since it is a junior homonym of *Nematophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850 (*Brit. foss. Corals* (1) : lxxi). Neither in the original description of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, nor in that of *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856, was a nominal species mentioned.

2. The generic name *Hymenocera* has been consistently used for the genus discussed here, except on the single occasion when Bleeker employed the name *Nematophyllum* for it. Furthermore, there is not the least doubt that Latreille's description of *Hymenocera* was based on material of the genus for which this name is currently employed. Nevertheless, it would be necessary, under the strict application of the *Règles*, to use the name *Hymenocera* for an entirely different genus. During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, namely, it was decided that "where, prior to 1st January 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established . . . with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species to be subsequently so referred to it by the same or another author is to be deemed to have been an originally included species and that species automatically becomes the type species of the genus in question" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (7/9) : 160). Now the first nominal species ever placed in the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille is, as far as known to me, *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan, 1844, a species at present regarded as belonging in the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852.

3. In 1844, there was published pl. 46 of W. de Haan's volume on the Crustacea of Ph. Fr. von Siebold's *Fauna Japonica*. On this plate, the species shown in fig. 8 is stated to represent "*Hymenocera niponensis* n.sp." This name obviously is a mistake, as the species figured does not show the characters mentioned in Latreille's diagnosis of his genus *Hymenocera*. The text belonging to De Haan's plate 46 was published in 1849, and in this text De Haan corrected his error by giving the species the name *Pontonia*

nipponensis (De Haan, 1849, *Fauna Japon.*, Crust. (6) : 180). This, however, does not alter the fact that *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan is the first nominal species to be referred to the genus *Hymenocera* and thus, according to the *Règles*, is the type species of that genus.

4. Unless it is rectified by the Commission, De Haan's 1844 mistake would have very serious consequences, since under a strict application of the *Règles* in the present case the following changes would be necessary. First, the generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, would have to be transferred from the genus for which it always has been used to the genus which at present is known as *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852. Second, a new name would be needed for the former genus. These changes would be highly undesirable since (1) the transfer of a name from one genus to another usually leads to serious nomenclatorial confusion, (2) the name *Hymenocera* was clearly intended by Latreille, 1819, for the genus to which it is currently applied, (3) the original diagnosis of *Hymenocera* Latreille does not at all fit for the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, (4) apart from the obscure generic name *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, the only generic name ever used for Latreille's genus is *Hymenocera*, (5) apart from De Haan's 1844 mistake in using the generic name *Hymenocera* for *Conchodytes nipponensis* (De Haan), that generic name has never been employed for a species of the genus *Conchodytes*.

5. The following supplementary notes need to be added in connection with the present application :—

(1) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852. Hilgendorf, 1879 (*Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1878** : 835), when dealing with the type specimen of *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, stated : " Original-Exemplar der Art und Gattung." In my opinion, this is a valid selection of *Conchodytes tridacnae* as the type species of the genus *Conchodytes*, since the type specimen of a genus necessarily must belong to the type species of that genus. However, if this selection is not considered valid, then the same species remains the type of the genus as it is so selected later by Borradaile, 1898 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **2** : 390).

(2) *Hymenocera niponensis* De Haan. On pl. 46 of De Haan's work the word *niponensis* is used instead of *nipponensis*. This obviously is a printer's error, since everywhere else in De Haan's book (pp. 180, 240, erratum) the name is correctly spelt " *nipponensis*." Therefore the Commission is asked, when placing this trivial name on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, to employ the universally accepted emendation " *nipponensis*."

6. It is clear that the strict application of the *Règles* in the present case would lead to a great confusion, which could be prevented by the use of the plenary powers. The concrete proposals which I submit for consideration are therefore that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, made prior to the proposed decision ; and having done so

(*b*) to designate *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** : 593, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the following generic names :—

(*a*) *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 71 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, as proposed in (1) above to be designated under plenary powers : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852).

(*b*) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1852** : 588, 591 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, selected by Hilgendorf, 1879 (*Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1878** : 835) : *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1852** : 594) ;

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856 (*Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* **2** : 37) (type species, by present selection : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, U.S. Explor. Exped. **13** : 593), a junior homonym of *Nematophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850, and an objective junior synonym of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, as placed on the *Official List* under (2) (*a*) above ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the following trivial names :—

(*a*) *picta* Dana, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Hymenocera picta*) (trivial name of type species of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819) ;

(*b*) *tridacnae* Peters, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Conchodytes tridacnae*) (trivial name of type species of *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852) ;

(*c*) *nipponensis* (emend. of *niponensis*) De Haan, 1844 (*Fauna Japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46) (as published in the binominal combination *Hymenocera nipponensis*).

ON THE GENERIC NAMES "PLOTIA" ROEDING, 1798, AND "PYRAMIDELLA" LAMARCK, 1799, AND THE PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "PYRAMIDELLA" LAMARCK, 1799 (CLASS GASTROPODA, SUBCLASS PROSOBRANCHIA)

By H. A. REHDER, Ph.D.

(*U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

and

L. FORCART, Ph.D.

(*Museum of Natural History, Basle, Switzerland*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)651)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 17th February 1952)

The generic name *Plotia* was introduced by Roeding in 1798 (*Museum Boltenianum* : 95) without a diagnosis but with a list of 15 specific trivial names. Of these 7 are *nomina nuda*, while the others have bibliographic references accompanying them. The first valid type selection for this genus was made by Pilsbry and Bequaert in 1923 (*Nautilus* **64** : 68), the species so chosen being the sixth valid species in Roeding's list, *Plotia lineata* Roeding (: 96). This species is an objective junior synonym of *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 760) the type species, by monotypy, of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat*, Paris, An **VII** : 76). A strict adherence to the rules would, therefore bring about the replacement of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, by *Plotia* Roeding, 1798.

2. *Pyramidella* has, however, been in common use since its introduction, and is the type genus of the family PYRAMIDELLIDAE, a very large family of world-wide range and of considerable importance in paleontology.

3. In order to prevent the confusion that would result from the loss of such a common generic and familiar name, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary power

(*a*) to suppress the generic name *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(*b*) to validate the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 ;

(2) to place *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) to place *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*

(4) to place the trivial name *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trochus dolabratus*) (trivial name of type species of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

(5) to place the trivial name *lineata* Roeding, 1798 (as published in the binominal combination *Plotia lineata*) (an objective junior synonym of the trivial name *dolobratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trochus dolobratus*)) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "DASYPELTIS" WAGLER, 1830, FOR THE AFRICAN EGG-EATING SNAKE (CLASS REPTILIA)

By CARL GANS

(125 *Canrini Blvd., New York* 33, *N.Y.*)

and

ARTHUR LOVERIDGE

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)660)

The present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to set aside the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829 (Ophidia) and to place the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. This action is taken for the following reason: Andrew Smith (1829, "Contributions to the Natural History of South Africa, &c.," *The Zoological Journal* **4** : 443) erected the genus *Anodon* using *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 223) as type species. Wagler (1830, *Natürliches System der Amphibien* : 178) independently erected the genus *Dasypeltis* using the same type species. Inasmuch as *Anodon* Smith, 1829, was preoccupied by *Anodon* Oken, 1815 (*Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* **3** (1) : 236) used for a mollusk, the name *Dasypeltis* has been used almost exclusively in subsequent literature.

3. In validation of the last statement a check of our bibliography revealed that of 303 papers listed as mentioning the species, 275 use *Dasypeltis*, with only a single reference (in the original paper) for *Anodon*. In the remaining papers *Rachiodon* Jourdan, 1834 (*L'Institut* **2** (no. 60) : 214) was used 15 times, and *Deirodon* Owen, [1840-1845] (*Odontography* : 220) twice.

4. Recently (Hershkovitz, 1950, " The status of names credited to Oken." *Journal of Mammalogy* **30** (no. 3) : 389) serious doubt has been cast on the availability of Oken's names. Further, we are informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, who was asked by the Paris Congress in 1948 to examine the availability of names published in Oken's *Lehrbuch* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 366), that in the Report which he is submitting to the International Commission he has reached conclusions similar to those expressed by Hershkovitz.

5. The invalidation of Oken's *Lehrbuch*, to which we are not opposed would have the effect of depriving the name *Anodon* Oken, 1815, of availability and would thus render *Anodon* Smith, 1829, available, thus sinking *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, unless steps were taken by the Commission to prevent this from happening. The substitution of *Anodon* Smith for the well-known *Dasypeltis* Wagler would serve no useful purpose of any kind and would tend only to confuse the nomenclature of this group of snakes. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(3) to place the trivial name *scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber scaber*) (trivial name of type species of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

(4) to place the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "TRICHOPSYLLA" KOLENATI, 1863 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER SIPHONAPTERA) FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLE 25 BUT NOT FOR THOSE OF ARTICLE 34

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)654)

The object of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to terminate a long-standing and still unsettled controversy of considerable complication.

2. Grube (1852, *Middendorff's sibirische Reise* **2** (Theil 1) : 500, pl. 22, figs. 7, 9) described and figured a male and a female flea (" auf *Mustela Sibirica*, bei Turuchansk "), to which he gave the name *Pulex penicilliger*. His description is long and careful, and although it is now known that the male and female that he described are not conspecific (or even congeneric), the drawings of both are very good, considering the date, and show the presence of a conspicuous pronotal comb, which is also mentioned prominently in the description.

3. Kolenati (1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **2** : 32) described a genus *Trichopsylla* containing several species, of which one that he called *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube is the first mentioned by him. It is obvious and generally accepted that this species is not *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852, since one of the main characters of Kolenati's genus is " weder Kopf noch Rückenctenidien " and Kolenati's figure (pl. 1, fig. 3) of the species that he called *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube, although remarkably bad, shows clearly the absence of any pronotal comb. It is also generally accepted that Kolenati cannot possibly have seen Grube's work and that he must have assumed his specimens to be *Pulex penicilliger* Grube mainly because his material, like Grube's, was obtained from species of the family MUSTELIDAE.*

4. Wagner (1898, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **31** : 569, pl. 8, fig. 6), after examining Grube's syntypes, selected the male to represent the nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, and referred it to the genus *Ceratophyllus*. At the same time he described the female (: 578, pl. 8, figs. 13, 14) as *Ctenopsylla sibirica*. *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852, thus defined, became (by monotypy) the type species of the subgenus *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (*Z. Parasitenk.* **9** : 98), described as a section of the genus *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (*Novit. zool.* **39** : 76), which Ioff regarded as a subgenus of the genus *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1832. *Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898 (*i.e.* the species that Grube erroneously described as the female of *Pulex penicilliger*) is now referred by all workers on fleas to the genus *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909 (*Bull. Mus. Caucase* **4** : 196, 201). There is disagreement as to whether *Malaraeus* and *Amalaraeus* are taxonomically distinct.

* Kolenati may also have relied on the name " *penicilliger*," but it is obvious both from Grube's clear description and from his figures that the " *penicillum* " or " *Büschel* " from which he derived the name is the tuft of antepygidial bristles, which he described perfectly correctly as on the seventh abdominal tergum, whereas Kolenati's flea has the tuft in an entirely different position (" am After ein mittlerer und ein unterer kürzerer Borstenpinsel ") and neither his description nor his drawing suggests the presence of antepygidial bristles.

5. Baker (1904, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **27** : 371) mentioned " *Trichopsylla* Kolenati 1863 ; type *pencilliger* [sic] Grube " as a synonym of *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1832. This is the first selection of a type species for *Trichopsylla*.

6. Kohaut (1903, *Allatt. Közlem.* **2** : 37) described the genus *Chaetopsylla* to include several species, of which one (*C. rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903 : 40, pl. 4 figs. 7–9, pl. 5 figs. 3, 5, 6) was selected as type species by da Cunha (1914, *Contrib. Estudo Sifonapteros Brasil* : 105).

7. Jordan and Rothschild (1920, *Ectoparasites* **1** : 63) noted that Kolenati's " *penicilliger* has no pronotal comb and therefore is not *penicilliger* Grube ; from the description of the genus and the species it is evident that the species erroneously identified as *penicilliger* is a *Vermipsylla*. Baker (1904) selected this *penicilliger* Kolen. nec Grube (err. determ.) as type of *Trichopsylla*, and we now identify the type-species with *Vermipsylla homoeus* Roths. (1907)." It is important to note that this was written at a time when Jordan and Rothschild did not consider *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, to be taxonomically distinct from *Vermipsylla* Schimkewitsch, 1885, and that the species with which they identified the material that Kolenati misdetermined is now usually known as *Chaetopsylla homoea* (Rothschild), 1906 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **42** : 222).

8. This action of Jotdan and Rothschild never achieved general acceptance, though it came near to it at one time. In particular it was opposed by Wagner (1933, *Konowia* **12** : 91, and other papers), though on somewhat self-contradictory grounds. Although he quoted with approval some remarks of Dampf (1926, *Ent. Mitt.* **15** : 379) to the effect that Kolenati must have intended Grube's species and not the misdetermined material before him,* yet neither Wagner nor Dampf took the step that should logically follow if this argument were correct, both of them rejecting the name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati instead of applying it to the genus to which *Pulex penicilliger* Grube belongs. Moreover, Wagner proceeded to devote a considerable part of his note on *Trichopsylla* to the argument that Kolenati considered the species described by him as *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube to be the type species of *Trichopsylla* and to the difficulty or impossibility of identifying this species. Kolenati's specimens of the species are lost, and Hopkins (1950, *Entomologist* **83** : 31-33) after reconsideration of Kolenati's descriptions and drawing, came to the conclusion that, although Wagner's suggestion that Kolenati's specimens may have been *Pulex irritans* Linnaeus, 1758, is not altogether improbable, it is absolutely impossible to be certain to what genus they belonged.

9. Ewing and Fox, 1943 (" Fleas of N. America," *Misc. Publ. U.S. Dep. Agric.* **500** : 55), remarking that they " recognise the first designation of the type species of *Trichopsylla* by Baker in 1904 as valid under the International Rules," described as *Trichopsylla* Kolenati a group which includes *Malaraeus* Jordan and some other CERATOPHYLLIDAE. Hopkins, 1948 (*Entomologist* **81** : 168, 169) argued strongly that the type species that Baker selected could not be *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, since this species was not mentioned by Kolenati, but was necessarily *Trichopsylla penicilliger* " Grube " Kolenati, 1863 (*nec* Grube, 1852).

*Had Dampf seen both Kolenati's and Grube's descriptions ? If he had, it becomes difficult to understand how he could argue that Kolenati intended to place a species with a conspicuous pronotal comb in a genus of which an important character was the absence of such a comb,

10. There is now complete chaos as to the use of the name *Trichopsylla* Ewing and Fox have had few followers, the absurdity of accepting as the type species of the genus a species which is clearly excluded from it even by Kolenati's extremely inadequate description being obvious to most workers on fleas; these authors' use of the name was accepted by Costa Lima and Hathaway (1946, *Pulgas, bibliografia, catalogo e animais por elas sugados* : 295) but has been rejected by all the principal writers on Siphonaptera. There is a more even division between the two other points of view : as a general rule, authors who write in English have followed Jordan and Rothschild by using *Trichopsylla* for the genus to which *Vermipsylla homoeus* Rothschild, 1906, belongs, whereas those who write in German or Russian follow Dampf and Wagner in calling this genus *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, and rejecting *Trichopsylla*. Principally because the great majority of the species of this genus occur in the territories of the U.S.S.R., there is no doubt that the writers who reject *Trichopsylla* are in the majority and that the suppression of the name would be far more likely to produce uniformity than would any other solution of the problem. Moreover, this solution seems to be that most in accord with the spirit of the *Règles ;* apart from the obvious absurdity of regarding as the type species of the genus *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, a species (*Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) that is excluded from it by Kolenati's generic description, the universally accepted fact that Kolenati's material was misdetermined means that *Pulex penicilliger* Grube was not mentioned in the original description of *Trichopsylla*, and therefore is not available as the type species. On the other hand, there is no agreement (nor is there likely to be any agreement in the future) as to the generic position of the *Trichopsylla penicilliger* of Kolenati, 1863, his description and figure being so bad that it is impossible to refer the insect even to a modern family of Siphonaptera with any confidence, and his specimens being lost. Dr. K. Jordan, one of the authors responsible for bringing *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, into use as a substitute for *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, and hitherto the principal supporter of this use of the name *Trichopsylla*, allows me to state that he associates himself with my request that the name should be suppressed.

11. In order to terminate the existing state of chaos with regard to the correct application of the generic name *Trichopsylla*, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic or subgeneric names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection of da Cunha, 1914 : *Chaetopsylla rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903) ;

(*b*) *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Ceratophyllus telchinum* Rothschild, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 153, pl. 8, fig. 21) ;

(*c*) *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (type species, by monotypy: *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) (gender of generic name: masculine) (for use by workers who consider *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936, taxonomically distinct from *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933);

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *penicilliger* Grube, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Pulex penicilliger*) (as restricted to the male component of that composite nominal species by Wagner, 1898, p. 569, pl. 8, fig. 6) (trivial name of type species of *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936);

(*b*) *rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903 (as published in the binominal combination *Chaetopsylla rothschildi*) (trivial name of type species of *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903);

(*c*) *sibirica* Wagner, 1898 (as described in the binominal combination *Ctenopsylla sibirica*) (as defined by Wagner as being applicable only to the female component of the composite nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852);

(*d*) *telchinun* Rothschild, 1905 (as published in the binominal combination *Ceratophyllus telchinum*) (trivial name of type species of *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933);

(4) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers);

(*b*) *Trichopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild, 1920 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863);

(*c*) *Trichopsylla* Ewing and Fox, 1943 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863);

(5) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the reputed but non-existent name *penicilliger* Kolenati, 1863 (as published in the binominal combination *Trichopsylla penicilliger*) (a misapplication of the trivial name *penicilliger* Grube, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Pulex penicilliger*)).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS TWO SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES IN THE ORDER SIPHONAPTERA (CLASS INSECTA)

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)674)

The object of the present application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress two names of fleas, one of which has remained a *nomen dubium* since it was first published in 1832, while the other has recently been revived (on one occasion only) after having been out of use ever since its original publication in 1802.

2. *Pulex pungens* Walckenaer, 1802 (*Faune Parisienne*, **2** : 354) clearly refers to a mixture of several species, since it was stated to occur on rats, mice, bats and fowls, but there is a reference to a figure published by Goeze in 1776 together with a description of a bat-flea to which he did not give a name (Goeze, 1776, *Beschäft. berlin. Ges. Naturf. Fr.* **2** : 257, pl. 7 fig. 1), and this reference to a figure, being the most definite feature in the description, probably ought to be regarded as a restriction of the name *pungens* Walckenaer to the species of flea depicted by Goeze. The name remained out of use until Hopkins (1949, *Entomologist* **82** : 134-136) thought it necessary to try to identify the species to which it refers, and placed it as a senior synonym of *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf, 1908 (*Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* **40** : 45, fig. 3). *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf is adequately described and figured, and the name is in general use for the species concerned ; Hopkins would certainly not have placed it as a synonym of *N. pungens* (Walckenaer) if he had at that time been aware of the attitude that the Commission now adopts towards applications for the suppression of long-disused names. No author has followed his example as yet, so no inconvenience would be caused by the suppression of the name *pungens* Walckenaer. In a paper now in the press Hopkins has announced his intention of making an application to the Commission for the suppression of the name and also his intention of reverting to the use of the name *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf, pending the Commission's decision.

3. *Pulex vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **27** : 161, 164, pl. 4 fig. 4) was described in some detail, but the description is obviously inaccurate and even self-contradictory, while the figure gives practically no help towards the identification of the species concerned. The whereabouts of the type-material are unknown, no subsequent author appears to have been able to apply the name to any particular species, and Hopkins (1949, *Entomologist* **82** : 136, 137) was forced to consider *Pulex vespertilionis* Dugès to be unidentifiable.

4. The proposal which I now place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(*a*) the trivial name *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, *Faune Parisienne*, **2** : 354 (as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*) ;

(*b*) the trivial name *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **27** : 161, 164, pl. 4 fig. 4 (as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*) ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *eusarca* Dampf, 1908, as published in the combination *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* (1908, *Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* **40** : 45, fig. 3) ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) the trivial name *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802 (as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*) as proposed under (1) (*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*b*) the trivial name *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*), as proposed under (1) (*b*) above, to be suppressed under plenary powers.

PROPOSED DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIES TO WHICH THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIMUS" LINNAEUS, 1767 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION "COLUBER SIMUS") (CLASS REPTILIA) IS TO BE APPLIED

By RICHARD A. EDGREN

(*Cresap Biological Laboratory, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Enclosure to letter dated 3rd March 1952)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)662)

In the course of a systematic study of the genus *Heterodon* Latreille, 1801 (*Hist. nat.*, Rept. **4** : 32), it has become apparent that the trivial name (*platyrhinos*, Latreille, *loc. cit.*) of the most common and most widely distributed member of the genus is antedated by the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Systema Naturae* (ed. 12) **1** : 375) which has been misapplied. Linnaeus

described a snake with a black belly and 124 ventral plates, taken by C. D. Garden in Carolina. The ventral characteristic is more typical of the common hog-nosed snake (currently known as *Heterodon platyrhinos*, Klauber, 1948, *Copeia* **1948** : 8) than it is of the coastal plain species (currently known as *Heterodon simus*) ; the notation of a black belly completely excludes the coastal plain form from consideration, although such a character is frequent on the common hog-nosed snake. The typically black-bellied species (*Heterodon nasicus* Baird and Girard, 1852, Reptiles in Stansbury's *Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah* : 352-353) is excluded on the basis of locality. In view of these data it seems indisputable that Linnaeus had a common hog-nosed snake in hand when he described *Coluber simus*.

2. The trivial name *simus* has been used in its present connotation for more than 100 years, and almost all references to the species have used this name. The name *platyrhinos* was used from the time of its description until 1917 in its present connotation, and was resurrected by Klauber in 1948. All of the older literature used this name in discussing the common hog-nosed snake as has literature since 1948. The application of the trivial name *simus* to the common hog-nosed snake and the resurrection of the oldest synonym for the coastal plain species would result in confusion certainly not warranted by the desire for a strict adherence to the Rules. The present case is exactly comparable to recently proposed changes in the names of garter snakes (Klauber, *op. cit.*) ; these changes have been opposed recently by Schmidt and Conant (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** (3) : 67-68) who request the Commission to stabilise the names involved in their pre-Klauber connotations ; in this they have been supported by some 25 other North American herpetologists and more recently by Klauber also (*ibid.* **2** : 351).

3. In order to place the names of the foregoing species beyond the range of further dispute, I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber simus*) shall apply to the species described *Heterodon simus* on page 57, and figured on plate 15, of volume 4 of Holbrook (J.E.), 1842, *North American Herpetology ; or a description of the reptiles inhabiting the United States*, Philadelphia, Dobson, and that " Carolina " (restricted to the vicinity of Charlestown) is to be treated as the type locality of the species, the nomenclature of which is to be so stabilised ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *simus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber simus*), as proposed, under (1) above, to be defined under the plenary powers ;

(*b*) *platyrhinos* Latreille, 1801 (as published in the binominal combination *Heterodon platyrhinos*).

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAME "MÜNSTEROCERAS" HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA), A CORRECTED FORM OF THE NAME "MUNSTEROCERAS"

By A. K. MILLER

(*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)655)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on record that the correct spelling of the generic name published as *Munsteroceras* by Hyatt, 1884 (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 326) is *Münsteroceras*, by placing this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in its corrected form.

2. When Hyatt established the foregoing nominal genus, he stated in a footnote that it was being : " Dedicated to the memory of Georg, Graf zu Münster ". In the paper in question Hyatt used the name a good many times, and in every case the name appears without an umlaut over the letter " u ". There is naturally no evidence to show whether this was a deliberate action on the part of Hyatt or whether it was due to the printer, but it may perhaps be inferred that the latter is the correct explanation, for wherever in the main text the name " Munster " is cited, it invariably appears without an umlaut over the " u ", although (as explained above) the umlaut is correctly used in the footnote referred to above, which is printed in a different fount of type.

3. Article 20 of the Code provides that, where a zoological name is based upon a word which, before being converted into a zoological name, bore a diacritic mark over one of its letters, that diacritic mark is to be used in the zoological name so formed. Prior to 1948 it was not clear whether a name formed in disregard of the foregoing provision was liable to correction by later authors, but in that year the International Congress of Zoology decided that errors of this kind were to be subject to automatic correction (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 67–68). It is therefore now clear that the original spelling of this generic name, namely *Munsteroceras*, is subject to automatic correction to the spelling *Münsteroceras*.

4. The type species of this genus was determined by original designation by Hyatt, by whom the species in question was cited as " *Munst. parallelum* sp. Hall ". This species was originally described as *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860 (*New York State Cabinet nat. Hist.*, An. Rep. **13** : 100–101, text figs. 13, 14).

5. I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to place the name *Münsteroceras* (automatic correction of *Munstero-*

ceras) Hyatt, 1884 (gender of generic name: neuter) (type species by original designation: *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(2) to place the trivial name *parallela* Hall, 1860 (as published in the combination *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela*) (trivial name of type species of *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(3) to place the name *Munsteroceras* (uncorrected form of the name *Münsteroceras*) Hyatt, 1884, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

PROPOSED ACCEPTANCE OF THE EMENDATION TO "SANDBERGEROCERAS" OF THE GENERIC NAME "SANDBERGEOCERAS" HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA); AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "GONIATITES TUBERCULOSOCOSTATUS" G. AND F. SANDBERGER, 1850, AS ITS TYPE SPECIES

By A. K. MILLER

(*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)659)

The purpose of the present application is to obtain a ruling from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* of the generic name *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884, is to be accepted as the correct spelling of the generic name ; and that the type species is *S. tuberculosocostatum* (G. and F. Sandberger), 1850.

2. In the original publication (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 332, 333, 334) the above generic name appeais several times and is invariably spelled *Sandbergeoceras*, though it is stated (: 333) to have been " Dedicated to Prof. Guido Sandberger." It was emended to *Sandbergeroceras* by Crosse and Fischer in 1884 (*J. Conchyliol.* **32** : 415).

3. In view of the explanation of the origin of this name given by Hyatt at the time of its original publication, it seems clear that the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* is fully in accord with the provisions of Article 19 of the Code (See 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 142, Point (2)(*b*)(i).

4. When Hyatt established this genus, he referred to it two forms, one of which he designated " Sandb. (Gon.) tuberculosocostatum, sp. Sand. Verst. Nass., pl. 4, fig. 1 " (i.e. Sandberger (G.) and Sandberger (F.), 1850, *Die Versteinerungen des rheinischen Schichtensystems in Nassau :* 64–65, pl. 4, fig. 1–1*f*, pl. 8, figs. 2, 2*a*). In 1938 I (*Geol. Soc. Amer.* Spec. Pap. **34** : 178) for no apparent reason stated that this form is the type species, and presumably I therefore established it as such. Its nomenclatorial background is unusual. That is, when the Sandberger brothers described it, they thought that the specimens on which in 1842 d'Archiac and de Verneuil had based *Goniatites costatus* and *G. tuberculosus* were conspecific, and peculiarly they therefore combined the two specific names to form a third name " *tuberculosocostatus* ", which they ascribed to d'Archiac and de Verneuil. They then figured, on two different plates, two forms which they referred to this " combined species "— one of these (pl. 4, fig. 1) was, as explained above, cited by Hyatt as a representative of " *Sandbergeoceras* ", and it is the one that presumably I established as the type species. It does not appear to be referable to either *Goniatites costatus* or *G. tuberculosus*. In 1938 I concluded that " G. and F. Sandberger obviously did not intend to propose a new specific name ", for they ascribed their " combined name " to d'Archiac and de Verneuil. I therefore thought that the type species of the genus under consideration was without a valid name, and I coined the name *S. sandbergerorum* for it. Nevertheless, it now seems to me that the Sandberger brothers did establish a new name " *tuberculosocostatum* ", or preferably " *tuberculosocostatum* ". In any case Hyatt (1884) certainly published this name of which therefore my *sandbergerorum* should fall as a synonym.

5. In view of the fact that, with the present wording of Article 19 of the Code and with the uncertainties that cloud the name of the type species of the genus under consideration, absolute stability can be secured only by means of a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, I now ask the Commission :—

(1) to place the name *Sandbergeroceras* (emend. of *Sandbergeoceras*) Hyatt, 1884 (gender of generic name : neuter) (type species, by selection by Miller (1938) : *Goniatites tuberculosocostatus* G. and F. Sandberger, 1850) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) to place the trivial name *tuberculosocostatus* G. and F. Sandberger, 1850 (as published in the binominal combination *goniatites tuberculosocostatus* (trivial name of the type species of *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :* and

(3) to place the original spelling *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

(4) to place the trivial name *sandbergerorum* Miller, 1938 (: 178) (as published in the combination *Sandbergeoceras sandbergerorum*) (an objective junior synonym of *tuberculosocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850 (as published in the combination *goniatites tuberculosocostatus*)) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "MELLITA" AS FROM AGASSIZ, 1841 (CLASS ECHINOIDEA) FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By J. WYATT DURHAM,

(*Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)677)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to validate as from Agassiz, 1841, the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) for use in its accustomed sense, i.e. with *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as type species. A decision on the present case is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and it is hoped therefore that the Commission will give this application all practicable priority.

2. The generic name *Mellita* is now universally employed for the genus typified by *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778 (*Addit. Klein. Nat. Disp. Ech.* : 197) (the species to which is applicable also the pre-Linnean name *Mellita testudinata* Klein). This generic name was first used in this sense by a binominal author after 1757 by Agassiz in 1841 (*Mon. Echin.*, Sec. Mon. des Scutelles : 34), by whom it was credited to Klein. Five species, namely *quinquefora* Agassiz, *testudinata* Klein, *hexapora* Agassiz, *similis* Agassiz, and *lobata* Agassiz were listed and described by Agassiz under this generic name. No type species was designated or selected by Agassiz.

3. In 1884, Pomel (*Class. méth. gen. Echin. viv. et foss.* : 71) specified *Mellita testudinata* Klein as the type species of the genus *Mellita* Klein. *Mellita testudinata* Klein is a pre-Linnean name and thus unavailable, except as validated by Agassiz in 1841. The oldest available name for this species is *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, which is based upon a reference to Klein's figures of his *testudinata*). All authors since Pomel's time have used the generic name *Mellita* in this sense, crediting it either to Klein or Agassiz, either *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske or *Mellita testudinata* Klein being cited as the type species.

4. However, in 1823, O. Fabricius (*Fortenegelse over afg. Biskop Fabriciusses efterladte naturalier* : 110) had used the generic name *Mellita* to include five species (*biforis*, *hexaporus*, *aurita*, *laganum*, *decadactylus*), none of which was listed under this name by Agassiz in 1841, except the species *hexaporus*, which has since (1851) been removed from the genus *Mellita* Agassiz and made the type species of *Leodia* Gray, [1852]. Thus none of the species listed by Fabricius can be used to secure the use of the name *Mellita* Fabricius in the same sense as that in which the name *Mellita* Agassiz (=the pre-Linnean *Mellita* Klein) has been used.

5. If the name *Mellita* Fabricius were to be accepted, all the species currently referred to *Mellita* Agassiz would have to be referred to some other genus, and the name *Mellita* Fabricius would replace one of the well established names now used for the genera to which the five species cited by Fabricius are referred. Thus, extreme and needless confusion would arise from the use of the name *Mellita* Fabricius.

6. Accordingly, the proposal is hereby submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress the name *Mellita* Fabricius, 1823, for the purposes both of the Laws of Priority and Homonymy ;

(*b*) to validate the name *Mellita* as from Agassiz, 1841, with *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as type species ;

(2) place the generic name *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841 (gender of generic name : feminine), as proposed, under (1)(*b*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers (type species, as proposed under (1)(*b*) above, to be designated under the plenary powers : *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus*), on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) place the name *Mellita* Fabricius, 1823, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*

(4) place the trivial name *quinqiesperforatus* Leske, 1778 (as published in the combination *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus*) (trivial name of type species of *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. LAURENCE M. KLAUBER REGARDING THE TRIVIAL NAMES "ATROX" BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CROTALUS ATROX") AND "POLYSTICTA" COPE, 1865 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA") RESPECTIVELY (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By CHARLES M. BOGERT

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 and 524)

(Letter dated 6th May 1952)

I am writing to advise you that I am heartily in accord with Dr. L. M. Klauber's suggestion that the names *Crotalus atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853, and *Crotalus polystictus* (Cope, 1865) be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, and that the names *Crotalus cinereous* Le Conte *in* Hallowell, 1852, and *Crotalus multimaculatus* Jan, 1853, be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names.*

It is eminently preferable to continue using the names *Crotalus atrox* and *Crotalus polystictus*, both of which have been long and widely used in preference to those that, in accordance with Dr. Klauber's recommendations, should be placed on the *Official Index* of rejected and invalid names,

Contents

(*continued from front wrapper*)

(a) New Applications

Page

(1) The *niobe/cydippe* problem (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera, Family Nymphalidae) with suggestions for its solution. By L. P. Gray (*Lincoln, Maine, U.S.A.*), Alexander B. Klots (*The College of the City of New York, New York, N.Y.*), and Cyril F. dos Passos (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.*) 323

(2) Proposed use of the plenary powers to determine the trivial name to be applied to the species of the genus *Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) known in England as the " High Brown Fritillary " and formerly known by the scientific name *Argynnis adippe* (Linnaeus, 1767). By Francis Hemming (*London*), N. D. Riley (*British Museum (Natural History)*), and Roger Verity (*Florence, Italy*) 325

(3) Proposed validation under the plenary powers of the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811, as published in the binominal combination *Palaemon hispidus* (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda). By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) 337

(4) Proposed use of the plenary powers to validate the generic name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda). By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) 339

(5) On the lepidopterological implications of Dr. L. B. Holthuis' application relating to the name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards, 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), with a supplementary proposal. By Francis Hemming (*London*) 341

(6) Proposed use of the plenary powers to designate a type species for the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda). By L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) 343

(7) On the generic names *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, and *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, and the proposed validation under the plenary powers of the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (Class Gastropoda, Sub-Class Prosobranchia). By H. A. Rehder (*U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) and L. Forcart (*Museum of Natural History, Basle, Switzerland*) 346

(8) Proposed use of the plenary powers to validate the generic name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating Snake (Class Reptilia). By Carl Gans (*New York, N.Y.*) and Arthur Loveridge (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*) 347

(9) Proposed use of the plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera) for the purposes of Article 25 but not for those of Article 34. By G. H. E. Hopkins (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*) 349

(10) Proposed use of the plenary powers to suppress two specific trivial names in the Order Siphonaptera (Class Insecta). By G. H. E. Hopkins (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*) 353

Contents

(*continued from overleaf*)

Page

(11) Proposed determination under the plenary powers of the species to which the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber simus*) (Class Reptilia) is to be applied. By Richard A. Edgren (*Cresap Biological Laboratory, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.*) 354

(12) Proposed addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the name *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), a corrected form of the name "*Munsteroceras*." By A. K. Miller (*State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*) 356

(13) Proposed acceptance of the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* of the generic name *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) and the establishment of *Goniatites tuberculosocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850, as its type species. By A. K. Miller (*State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*) 357

(14) Proposed use of the plenary powers to validate the generic name *Mellita* as from Agassiz, 1841 (Class Echinoidea) for use in its accustomed sense. By J. Wyatt Durham (*Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) 359

(b) Comments on applications already received

(15) Dr. Laurence M. Klauber's applications relating to the trivial names *atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853 (as published in the combination *Crotalus atrox*) and *polysticta* Cope, 1865 (as published in the combination *Caudisona polysticta*) : comment by Charles M. Bogert (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) 360

Printed in Great Britain by METCHIM AND SON LTD., Westminster, London